

~~SECRET/NOFORN~~

1957-59 PROPAGANDA FORGERIES - WORLDWIDE TARGET

1. 1957. *One* multiple-forgery campaign and no single forgeries. The multiple-forgery campaign was:

THE ROCKEFELLER LETTER CAMPAIGN

Basic forgery: THE ROCKEFELLER LETTER

On 15 February 1957 the official East German Communist Party (SED) daily Neues Deutschland surfaced a letter purportedly written by Nelson A. ROCKEFELLER to President EISENHOWER, outlining a plan for U. S. domination of the world through the use of economic and military assistance pacts. The letter, which the newspaper explained had been written "in January 1956," stressed the need to play up the economic rather than the military aspect of U. S. aid programs.

Supplementary forgery: THE DULLES MEMORANDUM

On 10 March 1957, in the Neues Deutschland article which constituted that newspaper's final comment on the ROCKEFELLER LETTER, the DULLES MEMORANDUM was surfaced. This was allegedly a secret memorandum written by U. S. Secretary of State DULLES to President EISENHOWER, stating that the real objective of U. S. policy in the Middle East was to suppress national independence movements and to establish the U. S. in the colonial role previously occupied by France and Britain. The surfacing article ended, "It is clear...that the memorandum met with the agreement of the National Security Council and served as a basis for the so-called Eisenhower Doctrine." Thus, the basis ^{of} ROCKEFELLER LETTER was supplemented by another forgery which served to adapt it for specific use in replay to Middle Eastern targets in connection with the chief Bloc propaganda target of the moment in that area: the Eisenhower Doctrine.

← For details of surfacing and replay of the ROCKEFELLER LETTER Campaign, see Attachment 4-a.

2. 1958. *One* multiple-forgery campaign and no single forgeries. The multiple-forgery campaign was:

THE SUMMIT-DIRECTIVE CAMPAIGN

Preliminary forgery: The ERHARD LETTER

On 22 May 1958 the official Czech CP daily Rude Pravo, in Prague, published a letter allegedly written by Ludwig ERHARD, West German Minister of Economics, to Chancellor ADENAUER, reporting that "the highest representatives of the West German armament industry support ADENAUER's policy of remilitarization without reserve and emphatically ask ADENAUER to frustrate all attempts toward a relaxation of international tension, to prevent the convening of the Summit Conference, and to reject, along with the U. S., the policy of peaceful coexistence."

Basic forgery: THE U. S. DIRECTIVE ON PREVENTION OF A SUMMIT CONFERENCE

On 7 June 1958 the official East German news agency ADN published an alleged German translation of the original text of a "secret ~~instr~~ instruction from the U. S. State Department, sent to the Chiefs of U. S. foreign missions abroad," explaining the U. S. policy of sabotaging negotiations for a Summit Conference.

For details of surfacing and replay of the SUMMIT CONFERENCE Campaign see Attachment 4-b.

1957-59 PROPAGANDA FORGERIES - MIDDLE EASTERN TARGETS AND AFRICAN TARGETS

1. 1957. ^{one} multiple-forgery campaign and no single forgeries. The

multiple-forgery campaign was the ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF Campaign,

which is described in Section 4, Paragraph 3 of the accompanying study.

surfacing and replay, in chart form, see Attachment 5-a.

2. 1958. ^{Two} multiple-forgery campaigns and ^{one} single forgery:

- a. The ROUNTREE CIRCULAR Campaign (multiple-forgery)

~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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"OUR RADIO" aka "BIZIM RADIO" is a clandestine transmitter, claiming to be located in Turkey but in fact broadcasting from Leipzig, East Germany, in Turkish to Turkey. On 9 April 1958 "OUR RADIO" broadcast the following 'news item': "Report from Cairo: The American State Department has sent a secret directive to its envoys in the Middle East with a view to overthrow the UAR. The directive points out that Soviet influence in the Arab countries has increased owing to Soviet recognition of the UAR and urges the envoys to use every means to spoil Soviet-Egyptian relations."

Basic forgery:

On 26 July 1958 the Cairo daily Al Ahram surfaced a document purporting to be a State Department circular which had been cabled 17 April 1958 to U. S. diplomatic missions in the Middle East. It was 'signed' by Assistant Secretary of State William ROUNTREE, and stated that one of the principal aims of U.S. policy in the Middle East was to split the UAR into its original Syrian and Egyptian components, to stop the growth of Egyptian influence, and to spoil Soviet-UAR relations.

First supplement (?):

A report received from Cairo in Early January 1959 concerned policy discussion which UAR President NASSER had allegedly held with his Minister of War. In the course of the talk the Minister

~~SECRET/NOFORN~~

ATTACHMENT 5 (cont)

2.a. cont.

reportedly informed NASSER that in "very recent cables" he had received from UAR Military Attaches in Ankara, Stockholm and Tehran, "all three reported they had obtained documentary evidence of State Department briefings to those posts to the effect that current U. S. policy is to undermine UAR/USSR relations and, when that is accomplished, to finish off NASSER." The source stated that the Minister "appeared to believe these documents had been acquired by penetration of U. S. Government installations and had not been fed to the Military Attaches by the Soviets."

(Comment: This is included because it was ~~turned over to this agency~~ ^{submitted} as a covert report and because of its ~~obvious~~ ^{obvious} ~~character~~ ^{character} role as another step in the ROUNTREE CIRCULAR Campaign. In view of the replay ~~of the ROUNTREE CIRCULAR Campaign~~ ^{itself} given the ROUNTREE CIRCULAR/by official UAR representatives a few months earlier, however, its real sponsorship and the reason for repeating it under the above circumstances are unknown.)

~~For details of surfacing and replay of the ROUNTREE CIRCULAR Campaign, see Attachment 5-b.~~
Second supplement - The MURPHY LETTER

In mid-March 1959 photostatic copies of a forged letter were mailed to several Beirut newspapers and to certain members of the Lebanese Parliament. According to a report from Baghdad the document was also transmitted (means unknown) to the Iraq Government. It was also transmitted through covert intelligence sources in Lebanon to the Jordanian Government, in Amman. The letter, on a forged U. S. State Department letterhead, was addressed to Ambassador Robert McCLINTOCK, in Beirut, and was 'signed' by Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert MURPHY. The letter, dated 4 December 1958, was headed 'Personal and Secret.' It stated that "Your fears that we might somehow enhance the spirit of Nasserism among the Arabs are groundless. I assure you that NASSER is not the man we shall support. You are right to note that we have nothing in common with NASSER and his kind... However, I disagree with you that swords should be drawn ahead of time, particularly when our goals can be attained without resorting to arms. You certainly are aware of what I have in mind when I say that after the snakes devour each other, the jungle becomes safer!..." Having thus neatly fanned the distrust of both the UAR and ~~Iraq~~ Iraqi 'snakes' concerning U. S. activities in the Middle Eastern

ATTACHMENT 5 (cont)

2. a. cont.

'jungle,' the letter assured Ambassador McCLINTOCK that "Mr. ROUNTREE, on behalf of the Secretary of State, will be on hand to help you overcome the doubts that assail you."

The letter was not published by any of its recipients. For details of surfacing and replay, see Attachment 5-b.

b. The "U.S. SOLDIERS IN LEBANON" Campaign (multiple-forgery)

Preliminary forgery (allegation only): The U. S. PARATROOPERS' CABLE

On 11 August 1958, a domestic broadcast on RADIO BAGHDAD carried the following news report: "In Lebanon, Saeb Salam has received a cable from four American paratroopers expressing their desire to volunteer in the people's forces."

Basic forgery: The "JOHN H" or "JOHNSON" LETTER

On or about 15 August 1958 a bundle of mimeographed copies of a letter was found in Beirut by an individual who turned it over to American official stationed there. The letter was a forgery, signed by "John H," an officer in the 75th U. S. Engineer Battalion, and addressed to members of the U. S. Army Task Force in Lebanon. The writer explained, that "I arrived together with a group of American officers from Munich on 27 July in a Globemaster aircraft....A few days ago we received orders to remain in Lebanon for 15 months to insure U. S. security and tranquility. In addition to this, it is intended to carry out large-scale technical work in Lebanon for turning the Riyaq and Al-Qualyat airports into bases for American planes with atomic weapons. Five sites for the launching of rockets will be built on the Syrian-Lebanese frontier....// From all this it is not difficult to understand that all these preparations will, in the final count, lead to the annihilation of millions of Arabs struggling for their national independence. Such are the reasons which have prompted me to address you, my friends, urging you to demand that our command immediately evacuate us from Lebanon to the United States."

On 25 August 1958, the letter was surfaced by publication in the ~~Beirut~~ newspaper Beirut Al-Masaa, which at that time was outlawed and received only

clandestine distribution.

Approved For Release : CIA-RDP78-00915R001200080005-5
For details of surfacing and replay, see Attachment 5-c.

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c. The SUDAN GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (single forgery)

On 1 December 1958, the official Czechoslovakian press agency CTK, in Prague, sent out a release crediting "the Cairo press" with publication of a report that the new Sudanese Government had found secret documents of the old Government, showing U. S. ~~involvement~~ bribery of high Sudanese officials. ~~This release was further replayed on various news channels.~~
No further replay has been reported.

3. 1959. The WELENSKY DOCUMENT (single forgery)

On 4 March 1959, the first of the forgeries to be targeted primarily at audiences in Africa below the ~~Sahara~~ Sahara appeared, in a press release sent by the official Hungarian press agency MTI, in French, to its outlets in Europe. The press release carried the text of a document which it claimed had "emanated from the office of the Prime Minister of the Central African Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Roy WELENSKY," and "carried the following signatures: Alfred FINSENT, Head of the European organization of Central Africa, and Sir Roy WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

The text stated that it had been officially decided that African nationalist prisoners were to be transferred "to another concentration camp where all those who would not express their resolution to break with African nationalism would be exterminated." Editorial comment added that the "other concentration camp" in question was the Hola camp in Kenya, and that "the African prisoners involved number about 80,000. If, after interrogation, they refuse to disown the Nationalist movement they will be thrown into ditches called 'poison wells' filled with poisoned water. Within a few days the poisoned water will penetrate the body and ~~kill~~ kill." The comment added that "The Cairo Bureau of the Kenya African Association states that according to their knowledge, 35 Africans have already been exterminated 'experimentally' by this procedure." etc. ~~This release was further replayed on various news channels.~~

No replay has been reported.

1957-59 PROPAGANDA FORGERIES - ASIAN TARGET

1. 1957. ^{one} multiple-forgery campaign and ^{two} single forgeries:

a. The TAIPEH CABLE Campaign (multiple-forgery)

Prelude:

On 14 September 1957 Blitz, in Bombay, published an article entitled "U. S. Ambassador in Fix over Loss of State Secrets during the Taipeh Riots." The article, datelined "Hong Kong," read: "Rumours of Mr. Karl ~~RANKIN~~ RANKIN's proposed dismissal from his post of U. S. Ambassador to 'Nationalist' China have been confirmed here. In the opinion of Formosan circles, one of the main reasons for the Ambassador's trouble is the loss of highly important secret documents by the U. S. Embassy in Taipeh during the May riots. These documents, including some from the top-secret Cipher Department, are believed to involve the U. S. State Department and the Pentagon in a conspiracy of counter revolution against China and subversion of the freedom of independent countries of South and East Asia. The documents were lost during the anti-American disturbances in Taipeh on May 24, when infuriated Chinese crowds raided the Embassy premises." (Note: The anti-American riot to which the last sentence refers did take place, and was reported in the press throughout the world.)

First two forgeries - The RANKIN CABLES.

On 21 September 1957 Blitz published two forgeries, purporting to be cables from U. S. Ambassador RANKIN in Taipeh to the Secretary of State (see Attachment 11 for copy). They discussed methods of assassinating CHIANG Kai-Shek and included a recommendation by Ambassador RANKIN that "Version 3" - murder disguised as accident--be used.

Third and Fourth forgeries - The ALLISON CABLES.

On 28 September 1957 Blitz surfaced two more forged cables, purportedly sent by U. S. Ambassador ALLISON, in Indonesia, to the U. S. Embassy in Taipeh. The first reported on "the necessity of increasing military aid" to the rebel forces in Indonesia, while the second was a "progress report" on U. S. efforts to overthrow President SUKARNO. This document closed with a note on details of packaging arms shipments for smuggling to the dissident DARUL ISLAM leaders in Indonesia.

1. a. cont.

publishing another forged cable. This one had ostensibly been sent by the State Department to the U. S. Embassy in Taipei. It stated that "Control over the armed forces of the Asian members of SEATO remains our prime objective," and outlined the subversive steps to be taken in the SEATO area to achieve this aim.

See Attachment 6-a for details of surfacing and replay of this campaign.

b. The BISHOP DIRECTIVE (single forgery)

On 13 July 1957 Blitz published an article alleging the existence of a secret State Department directive to Ambassador BISHOP, in Thailand, ordering him to use all local U. S. intelligence facilities "to screen the loyalties of the King and his Government members." No replay was reported.

c. The KISHI/DULLES PACT (single forgery)

Blitz of 12 October 1957 carried an article alleging the existence of a secret pact between Japanese Premier KISHI and Secretary of State DULLES "to permit use of Japanese troops anywhere in Asia."

2. 1958. ~~4~~ ^{One} multiple-forgery campaign and ^{one} single forgery

a. The FROST LETTER Campaign (multiple-forgery)

The rebellion in Indonesia, beginning early in 1958, gave the Sino-Soviet bloc propagandists an opportunity to switch their general charges of U. S. subversion in Indonesia to specific and heavily played charges that the U. S. had planned and was covertly lending military support to the rebellion. The new charges were promptly "confirmed" by the FROST LETTER Campaign.

Prelude

On 22 March 1958 Blitz carried an article, "American Bases in Sumatra." The article, over a Bangkok dateline, read; "According to sources close to the U. S. group at SEATO headquarters, the latter have received instructions from the Pentagon to submit immediately their opinion on the proposal to construct U. S. atom bases in Sumatra. It is known here that a Top Secret agreement has been concluded by the Indonesian separatists with the SEATO

and American groups, which provides for both SEATO and U. S. bases in freed

2. a. cont.

Sumatra. This agreement was finalised after secret talks which took place recently in Tokyo between Col. SUMUNAL, representing the "Separatist Government" of the USSAIN-SHAFRUDDIN rump, and representatives of the U. S. Embassy."

Preliminary forgery: The SJAMSUDDIN LETTER

On 15 May 1958 the Burmese-language newspaper The Mirror, in Rangoon, surfaced a letter allegedly written by ^{Indonesian} rebel leader M. SJAMSUDDIN to U. S. Ambassador MacARTHUR, in Tokyo. The letter began, "Your phone call proved to be real magic. The meeting..was very useful. We have agreed practically on all the details. Now, I hope, ~~you~~ ties will remain permanent and we will receive all necessary materials without delay..." ~~etc.~~

Basic forgery: The FROST LETTER

(Background: By early summer of 1958, the U. S. Government had opened official and widely-publicized negotiations with the Indonesian Government concerning supplying U. S. arms to Indonesia, and had announced that the U. S. Government regarded the Sumatra rebellion as an internal Indonesian problem only. Since these measures tended to deflate the Bloc propaganda campaign on U. S. support for the rebels, a new forgery was launched to 'document' continuation of the campaign on the charge that the U. S. negotiations with Indonesia were simply camouflage for continued support to the rebels.)

On 8 June 1958, The Mirror, in Rangoon, surfaced the FROST LETTER, allegedly written by Rear Admiral Laurence FROST, Chief of U. S. Naval Intelligence Bureau, to Indonesian rebel leader KAWILARAO^{N/A}. The letter told the rebels "not to despair just because the U. S. issued statements expressing, on the surface, 'no interference' in the Indonesian civil war," and added, "We will continue giving assistance to you through Taiwan and the Philippines and other channels."

See Attachment 6-b for details of surfacing and replay of this campaign.

b. CHIANG Kai-Shek letter to President EISENHOWER (single forgery)

On 13 December 1958 Blitz informed its readers that CHIANG Kai-Shek had recently written a letter to President EISENHOWER, warning that "every third soldier" in the ^{Chinese Nationalist} CHINAT Army was disloyal. No replay has been reported.

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1957-59 PROPAGANDA FORGERIES - EUROPEAN TARGET

1. 1957. *One* multiple-forgery campaign and *A* single forgery.
- a. The multiple-forgery campaign was the BERRY LETTER Campaign, *q. v. described in Para 2 of Section II of the accompanying study*, and, for replay details, in Attachment 7-a.
- b. The single forgery was the O'SHAUGHNESSY LETTER, q. v. in *Para 4-c of Section IV of the accompanying study*.
2. 1958. *Two* multiple-forgery campaigns and no single forgeries.

a. The HOOVER LETTER Campaign (multiple-forgery)
Basic forgery: The HOOVER LETTER

On 22 January 1958, the official East German Communist Party (SED) daily Neues Deutschland surfaced a forged letter, purportedly written by former U. S. Undersecretary of State Herbert HOOVER, Jr. In the surfacing article, Neues Deutschland explained editorially that the letter had been written to "the American capitalist CURTIS, who is now in Venezuela." The letter purported to be a confidential offer to CURTIS of the job of directing the U. S. Government program for wresting control of the Sahara oil fields away from France and obtaining ownership for U. S. oil companies instead.

Supplementary forgery: The BRUCE LETTER

In late February or early March 1958, a forged letter purportedly written by David K. E. BRUCE, U. S. Ambassador to West Germany, to the Secretary of State, was mailed to certain prominent British journalists, apparently from France. The letter was dated 10 November 1957. It read, in part, "It is no secret for the Germans that our policy in Europe is based on the principle: the more pressure Germany brings on ^{Britain} ~~Britain~~ and France in Europe, the more reasonable they become in Asia and Africa. The West Germans share our view that the sick woman of the Seine is no longer capable of being a good housewife. However, it is possible to discern a certain anxiety in the business community here as to whether German banks will have the future opportunity to expand their exports of capital to French Africa, particularly to the ~~Sahara~~ Sahara. I believe that on this question there is no reason for any concealment of the real facts set out by you. Do you not there ore consider it expedient for us, Sir, to give the Germans emphatic assurances that we will continue to help them in the matter of the Sahara, as in other matters, since our own effort will make it possible for us to ~~take our own positions in this area...~~ etc.

2.a.cont.

For details of surfacing and replay, see Attachment 7-b.

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~~For details of surfacing and replay, see Attachment 7-b.~~

b. The CESKE SLOVO Campaign (multiple-forgery)

For a description of the CESKE SLOVO Campaign, see

Para 4 - caption IV

the accompanying study.
and Attachment 7-b. C.

Chase